SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 1 as follows:

-- The compounds represented by the ~~formula (A-1) or (A-2)~~ formula (1) are dispersed in water or dissolved in an organic solvent, and incorporated into a coating solution for the light-sensitive layer or a layer adjacent to the light-sensitive layer. The organic solvent can optionally be selected from alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone and aromatic solvents such as toluene and xylene. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 9 as follows:

-- The compound represented by the ~~formula (A-2)~~ formula (1) is used preferably in an amount of 1.times.10.sup.-2 to 10 mol, and more preferably 1.times.10.sup.-2 to 1.5 mol per mol of silver. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 21 as follows:

-- In one preferred embodiment of this invention, light-sensitive silver halide grains each internally contains an electron-trapping dopant. Thus, it is preferred to cause an electron trapping dopant to be ~~occluded~~ included in the interior of light-sensitive silver halide grains, resulting in enhanced sensitivity and improved image storage stability. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 3 as follows:

-- Techniques for ~~occluding~~ including an appropriate dopant in the interior of light-sensitive silver halide grains are not specifically limited, including, for example, the method described in JP-A No. 9-43765 and 2001-42471. Dopants including those used in conventional silver halide photographic material are known as an electron trapping or hole trapping one. However, nothing is taught therein with respect to properties of surface sensitivity and internal sensitivity in the embodiment of exposure and thermal development using a silver salt photothermographic material, as defined in this invention. The electron

trapping dopant is an element or compound, except for silver and halogen forming silver halide, referring to one having a property of trapping free electrons or one whose ~~occlusion~~ inclusion within the grain causes a site such as an electron-trapping lattice imperfection. Examples thereof include metal ions except for silver and their salts or complexes; chalcogens (elements of the oxygen group) such as sulfur, selenium and tellurium; chalcogen or nitrogen containing organic or inorganic compounds; and rare earth ions or their complexes. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 7 as follows:

-- Compounds containing chalcogen such as sulfur, selenium or tellurium include various chalcogen-releasing compounds, which are known, in the photographic art, as a chalcogen sensitizer. The ~~chalcogen0~~ chalcogen or nitrogen-containing organic compounds are preferably heterocyclic compounds. Examples thereof include imidazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine, triazole, triazine, indole, indazole, purine, thiadiazole, oxadiazole, quinoline, phthalazine, naphthyridine,

quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, pteridine, acridine, phenanthroline, phenazine, tetrazole, thiazole, oxazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzthiazole, indolenine, and tetrazaindene; preferred of these are imidazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyridazine, triazole, triazine, thiadiazole, oxadiazole, quinoline, phthalazine, naphthyridine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, tetrazole, thiazole, oxazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzthiazole, and tetrazaindene. The foregoing heterocyclic compounds may be substituted with substituents. Examples of substituents include an alkyl group, alkenyl group, aryl group, alkoxy group, aryoxy group, acyloxy group, acyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, acyloxy group, acylamino group, alkoxycarbonylamino group, aryloxycarbonylamino group, sulfonylamino group, sulfamoyl group, carbamoyl group, sulfonyl group, ureido group, phosphoric acid amido group, halogen atoms, cyano group, sulfo group, carboxyl group, nitro group, and heterocyclic group; of these, an alkyl group, aryl group, alkoxy group, aryoxy group, acyl group, acylamino group, alkoxycarbonylamino group, sulfonylamino group, sulfamoyl group, carbamoyl group,

sulfonyl group, ureido group, phosphoric acid amido group, halogen atoms, cyano group, nitro group and heterocyclic group are preferred; and an alkyl group, aryl group, alkoxy group, aryoxy group, acyl group, acylamino group, sulfonylamino group, sulfamoyl group, carbamoyl group, halogen atoms, cyano group, nitro group, and heterocyclic group are more preferred. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 20 as follows:

-- Silver halide grains used in this invention may be ~~occluded~~ included with transition metal ions selected from group 6 to 11 of the periodical table whose oxidation state is chemically prepared in combination with ligands so as to function as an electron-trapping dopant and/or a hole-trapping dopant. Preferred transition metals include W, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Ru, Rh, Pd, Re, Os, Ir and Pt. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 47, line 20 as follows:

-- Q_0 is a group capable of being substituted on a benzene ring. Specific example thereof include an alkyl group having 1 to 25 carbon atoms (e.g., methyl,

ethyl, propyl, iso-propyl, t-butyl, pentyl), halogenated alkyl group (e.g., trifluoromethyl, perfluorooctyl), cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl), alkynyl group (e.g., propargyl), glycidyl group, acrylate group, methacrylate group, aryl group (e.g., phenyl), heterocyclic group (pyridyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyridadinyl, selenazolyl, sulfolanyl, piperidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl, tetrazolyl), halogen atom (e.g., chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine), alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, pentyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, hexyloxy, cyclohexyloxy), aryloxy group (e.g., phenoxy), alkoxycarbonyl group (e.g., methyloxycarbonyl, ethyloxycarbonyl, butyloxycarbonyl), aryloxycarbonyl group (e.g., phenyloxycarbonyl), sulfoneamido group (e.g., methanesulfoneamido, ethanesulfoneamido, butanesulfoneamido, hexanesulfoneamido, cycohexanesulfoneamido, benzenesulfoneamido), sulfamoyl group (e.g., aminosulfonyl, methylaminosulfonyl, dimethylaminosulfonyl, butylaminosulfonyl, hexylaminosulfonylcyclohexylaminosulfonyl, phenylaminosulfonyl, 2-pyridylaminosulfonyl), urethane

group (e.g., methylureido, ethylureido, pentylureido, cylohexylureido, phenylureido, 2-pyridylureido), acyl group (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, butanoyl, hexanoyl, cyclohexanoyl, benzoyl, pyridinoyl), carbamoyl group (e.g., aminocarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, propylaminocarbonyl, pentylaminocarbonyl, cyclohexylaminocarbonyl, phenylamiocarbonyl, 2-pyridylaminocarbonyl), amido group (e.g., acetoamide, propioneamido, butaneamido, hexaneamido, benzamido), sulfonyl group (e.g., methylsulfinyl, ethylsulfinyl, butylsulfonyl, cyclohexylsulfonyl, phenylsulfinyl, 2-pyridylsulfonyl), amino group (e.g., amino, ethylamino, dimetylamino, butylamino, cyclopentylamino, anilino, 2-pyridylamino), cyano, nitro, sulfo, carboxyl, hydroxy, and oxamoyl. These groups may further be substituted by the foregoing group. In the formula ~~(A-4)~~ (A-1), n and m are each 0, 1 or 2, and both of n and m are preferably 0. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 85, line 19 as follows:

-- Silver halide emulsion 4 was prepared similarly to the foregoing silver halide emulsion 1, except that 40

ml of a solution of ~~$K_{30}OsCl_6$~~ $\underline{K_3OsCl_6}$ and ~~$K_4[Fe(CN)_6$~~ $\underline{K_4[Fe(CN)_6]}$, as dopants. It was proved that the resulting emulsion was comprised of monodisperse silver iodobromide cubic grains having an average grain size of 0.051 μm, a coefficient of variation of grain size of 13% and a [100] face ratio of 91%. --